



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/811,482

03/26/2004

Mika Kalenius

944-004.046

8878

4955 7590 07/16/2007  
WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS &  
ADOLPHSON, LLP  
BRADFORD GREEN, BUILDING 5  
755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224  
MONROE, CT 06468

EXAMINER

WONG, WILLIAM

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2178

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/16/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/811,482	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KALENIUS, MIKA	
	<b>Examiner</b> William Wong	<b>Art Unit</b> 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8-15 and 18-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 8-15 and 18-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is in response to the communication filed on April 16, 2007.

- Claims 1, 2, 12, 15, and 18 have been amended.
- Claims 6, 7, 16, and 17 have been cancelled.
- Claims 19-29 have been added.

Claims 1-29 are pending and have been examined. Previous objections and rejections not included in this office action have been withdrawn.

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claim 15 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Amended claim 12 already includes the limitations for correlating the rendering mode to the origin of content and if the correlation to the origin is unavailable using a default mode.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-5, 8-15, and 18-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Robotham et al. (US 2002/0015042 A1).

Claim 1

As per claim 1, Robotham teaches a **method, comprising: upon accessing content a first time, displaying the content on a display screen in a first rendering mode, showing the content according to a second user-preferred rendering mode, and subsequently accessing the content or a revised version of the content in the second user-preferred rendering mode without displaying the content in the first rendering mode** (in paragraph 502 on page 37, "The rendering technique used for the detail representation can be set by user preference... User interface 9 can allow the user switch back and forth between rendering techniques", in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."), in paragraphs 426-430 on page 32, and in paragraph 29 on page 3; the user is able to specify or change rendering preferences stored on the server or client device, so that content will be rendered according to those preferences when it is accessed or subsequently accessed), **wherein the second, user-preferred rendering mode is a normal rendering mode, a re-authored mode, a narrow small screen rendering mode, or includes an overview according to a thumbnail small screen rendering mode** (paragraph 18 on page 2 in view of paragraph 11 on page 1 describes source transcoding which includes

Art Unit: 2178

re-authoring; paragraph 26 on page 3 describes TSSR and paragraph 30 on page 3 describes NSSR).

### Claim 2

As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein prior to accessing the content, the second user-preferred rendering mode is correlated to an origin of the content, and wherein accessing the content requires designation of the origin of the content either directly or indirectly** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, "...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12" and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest...").

### Claim 3

As per claim 3, the rejection of claim 2 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin is indicated by a uniform resource locator and the content is accessed via the internet** (in paragraph 64 on page 5, "the client machine 24 becomes a node on the Internet, capable of exchanging

Art Unit: 2178

data with other Internet computers. The browser controls the content presented on a client viewport 16 of the display 5. With the client connected as an Internet node, the browser enables specified documents to be located, fetched from a server and displayed", and in paragraph 429 on page 32, "Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12").

#### Claim 4

As per claim 4, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the first rendering mode is a default rendering mode** (in paragraph 86-87 on page 7, *visual consistency* and *user profile consistency* establish default rendering modes) **that is specified for a particular type of the content** (in paragraph 16 on page 2, "The approach of the invention can be "multi-modal" in the sense of providing or supporting multiple rendering modes, based on user preference and/or the type of content"), **or is specified by a provider of the content** (in paragraph 78 on page 6, "The server 22 accesses the visual content elements 10 and their constituent components 12, provides the rendering functions, and transforms

Art Unit: 2178

the rendered bitmap into a format convenient for the display on the client device 24").

#### Claim 5

As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the default rendering mode has been set by a user for the particular type of the content** (in paragraph 16 on page 2, "The approach of the invention can be "multi-modal" in the sense of providing or supporting multiple rendering modes, based on user preference and/or the type of content").

#### Claim 8

As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 2 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin of the content is indicated indirectly by selecting a bookmark or hyperlink** (in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..." and in paragraph 487 on page 26, "the client 24 sends hyper-link requests to the server 22 so that the server 22 can access the associated data and perform the hyper-linking function").

#### Claim 9

As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the content accessed via the internet requires downloading an amount of data dependent upon what rendering mode is employed** (in paragraph 112 on page 9, "clipping 82 can be used, for example, to remove unwanted regions of the proxy display surface 28 such as "white space," unwanted advertising banners, and/or regions that are considered less important to the user" and in paragraph 487 on page 36, "The server 22 can retain the data that identifies the "target" or associated URL of the hyper-link while sending the client 24 a more compact identifier for the "target" information... Consequently, the amount of data transmitted to the client 24 and the client's required capabilities are reduced").

#### Claim 10

As per claim 10, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the method is performed iteratively if the user has a change of preference** (in paragraph 73 on pages 5-6, "event processing occurs cyclically, with events caused by user actions transmitted to the server, and appropriately updated display information provided to the client").

#### Claim 11



As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches a **computer-readable medium encoded with a software data structure** (in paragraph 62 on page 5 and in paragraph 272 on page 22).

Claim 12

As per claim 12, Robotham teaches a **terminal, comprising: a display screen, responsive to a rendered content signal, for displaying the content in a rendering mode** (in paragraph 29 on page 3 and in paragraph 63 on page 5); **and a content rendering module for providing the rendered content signal** (in paragraph 64 on page 5, *browser*) **in response at least to an origin rendering mode signal, wherein the origin rendering mode signal correlates the rendering mode to the origin of the content** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, "...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12" and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."), **wherein if a correlation to the origin is unavailable then the rendering mode is correlated to a default mode** (in paragraph 86-87 on page 7, *visual consistency* and *user profile consistency* establish default rendering modes, and in paragraph 16 on page 2, "The approach of the

invention can be "multi-modal" in the sense of providing or supporting multiple rendering modes, based on user preference and/or the type of content"; if the network location of the content is not correlated to a rendering technique, the system inherently will use the default rendering established by the server or user preferences), **and wherein the rendering mode is a normal rendering mode, a re-authored mode, a narrow small screen rendering mode, or includes an overview according to a thumbnail small screen rendering mode** (paragraph 18 on page 2 in view of paragraph 11 on page 1 describes source transcoding which includes re-authoring; paragraph 26 on page 3 describes TSSR and paragraph 30 on page 3 describes NSSR).

Claim 13

As per claim 13, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the terminal is a mobile terminal** (in paragraph 15 on page 2 and in paragraph 29 on page 3), **further comprising: an origin and rendering mode correlation module, responsive to an origin indicator signal, for providing the origin rendering mode signal** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, "...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12" and in paragraph 207

Art Unit: 2178

on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."); **and a user input device** (in paragraph 201 on page 16, "Selection events include user interface actions such as mouse "clicks," pen clicks, or button presses"), **for providing the origin indicator signal indicative of the origin of the content** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32 and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."); for example, the user can click on a selection bookmark, which indicates the origin of the content the user is interested in, and the rendering mode will be determined for the content associated with that origin).

#### Claim 14

As per claim 14, the rejection of claim 12 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin is identifiable by a uniform resource locator, and the content is accessible via the internet** (in paragraph 64 on page 5, "the client machine 24 becomes a node on the Internet, capable of exchanging data with other Internet computers. The browser controls the content presented on a client viewport 16 of the display 5. With the client connected as an Internet node, the browser enables specified documents to be located, fetched from a server and displayed", and in paragraph 429 on page 32, "Screening decisions can be

Art Unit: 2178

based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12").

#### Claim 15

As per claim 15, the rejection of claim 13 is incorporated and Robotham further teaches **wherein the origin and rendering mode correlation module is for correlating the rendering mode to the origin of the content if a correlation to the origin is available** (in paragraph 426-429 on page 32, "...Screening decisions can be based on criteria such as the type of the visual content element 10, the type of constituent component(s) 12, and its network location... The network location can be derived from information such as the URL of a Web-based visual content element 10 or constituent component 12" and in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."), **and otherwise the origin and rendering mode correlation module is for correlating the rendering mode to the default mode for a particular type of content** (in paragraph 86-87 on page 7, *visual consistency* and *user profile consistency* establish default rendering modes, and in paragraph 16 on page 2, "The approach of the invention can be

Art Unit: 2178

"multi-modal" in the sense of providing or supporting multiple rendering modes, based on user preference and/or the type of content"; if the network location of the content is not correlated to a rendering technique, the system inherently will use the default rendering established by the server or user preferences).

#### Claims 18-20

Claims 18-20 are method claims corresponding to the method claims 1-3 respectively, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1-3.

#### Claims 21-23

Claims 21-23 are computer-readable medium claims corresponding to the method claims 1-3 respectively, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1-3.

#### Claims 24-26

Claims 24-26 are terminal claims corresponding to the method claims 1-3 respectively, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1-3. Robotham further teaches a means for displaying content (in paragraphs 29 and 63) and a means for subsequently accessing content (in paragraphs 266-267).

Claims 27-29

Claims 27-29 are terminal claims corresponding to the method claims 1-3 respectively, and are rejected under the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1-3. Robotham further teaches a display screen (in paragraphs 29 and 63) and user input device (in paragraphs 266-267).

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed April 16, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues in substance that Robotham does not teach or suggest using the claimed rendering modes for a second user-preferred rendering mode. However, examiner respectfully disagrees. As stated by applicant, the claimed invention allows a user to display content in a first rendering mode and then allow the user to select a different rendering mode. When the user again accesses that content, it will be accessed in that user-selected mode. Therefore, according to the claims and description provided by applicant, the "second, user-preferred rendering mode" can be interpreted as just any changed rendering mode that replaces a previous rendering mode the next time it is accessed.

For clarification, the three step process that applicant mentions, described by paragraphs 16-20, discloses how a rendering mode is defined ("a rendering mode refers to the type of rendering technique being used... a

Art Unit: 2178

rendering technique can be defined by the following:..."), not that the re-authoring mode of Robotham is not the "second, user preferred rendering mode" as implied by applicant. Paragraph 19 is necessary to display the content to the user. Paragraph 18 and 20 are optional and depending on what occurs in the three states, different rendering modes are defined. For example, when source transcoding described by paragraph 18 in view of paragraph 11 is performed and rendered, the content can be considered as displayed in a re-authoring mode. This section explains that Robotham's invention supports multiple rendering modes.

It is unclear what applicant means by the phrase "a first rendering mode without a user preferred-rendering mode" on page 12 of the Remarks section (paragraph before conclusion section). There is no limitation in the claims stating that the first rendering mode cannot be a user preferred-rendering mode. Furthermore, applicant argues that Robotham does not teach the above limitation, but then contradicts the argument by stating that Robotham does teach it. Applicant comments that claim 1 discloses a TSSR overview as a second mode, while an embodiment of Robotham teaches TSSR as a first mode. However, the claims do not state that the first rendering mode cannot be a TSSR overview, only that the second rendering mode can be a TSSR overview. Moreover, Robotham teaches that the user can specify or change rendering modes, and switch back and forth between them, which means that any of the rendering modes disclosed by Robotham can be the first or the second rendering mode (in paragraph 502 on page 37, "The rendering technique used for the detail representation can be set by user preference... User interface 9

Art Unit: 2178

can allow the user switch back and forth between rendering techniques", in paragraph 207 on page 17, "A selection bookmark can specify or prioritize the type of rendering used for the region of interest..."), and in paragraphs 426-430 on page 32). More details about the switching of modes are also included in paragraphs 128, 199, and 459.

To further explain, the cited paragraphs in the office action show that the user is able to display content according to any of the disclosed rendering modes (e.g. "first rendering mode"), wherein the user can then switch or change to another rendering mode. This rendering mode for the content can be saved in a bookmark, for example, which was well known in the art and also described by Robotham, so that the next time the content is accessed (e.g. executing the bookmark), the content is displayed according to the changed rendering mode (e.g. "second, user-preferred rendering mode"), which as explained above includes any of the disclosed rendering modes of Robotham (e.g. TSSR, NSSR, re-authoring). Furthermore, Robotham in paragraph 207 suggests that the bookmark display the content after source transcoding, which as explained in paragraph 18 in view of paragraph 11 includes re-authoring, and text-oriented rendering, which as explained in paragraph 30 is related to NSSR, and in paragraph 205 suggests that the bookmark display an overview representation (i.e. TSSR). As such, Robotham teaches the claimed invention, and the rejection based on Robotham stands.



***Conclusion***

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

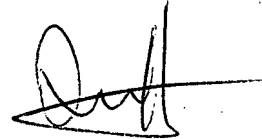
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Wong whose telephone number is 571-270-1399. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST with every other Friday 7:30-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2178

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/William Wong/



**STEPHEN HONG**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**